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TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

APRIL CIRCULATION. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworp, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

2..... 76,890 17 74,530111,369 18........75,720 4.....77,460 19........75,480 5......76,200 20.......77,090 6.. ... 77,600 21 Sunday 104,330 6..... 75,790 23..... 75,150 9..........76,490 24..........74,650 11..........75,440 28............75,210 12..... 75,720 27..... 78,220 13..... 77,020 28 Sunday . 103,035 14 Sunday .105,335 2974,370 15 75,220 | 30 74,840

Total for the month 2, 425,945 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed

Net number distributed 2,359,651 Average daily distribution 78,655 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported enseld during the month of April was 10.21 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sirtleth day of April, 1901.

J. F. FARISH. stary Public, City of St. Louis, Ms. My form expires April 26, 1905.

UNION STATION PARK.

Next Friday morning, the Board of Public Improvements will hold a public earing on the proposition to convert the property bounded by Market, Chestnut, Eighteenth and Twentieth streets into a public park.

According to estimates that have been prepared by the Street Department, the valuation of the property that would be condemned is about \$406,930. This amount would be assessed against the adjoining property if the park is made.

In view of the fact that such a large sentiment in favor of the proposition has developed, it is incumbent upon citizens who are interested to attend the hearing on Friday. A pretty park in front of Union Station would be a fathousands who will visit this city in

ARGUMENT FOR PEACE. France's budget providing for the financing of the Government for the year of 1901-02 reaches the staggering total of \$720,000,000, thus breaking all records as the greatest budget known in history since the world began.

Of this enormous aggregate, the French army and navy cost the nation \$206,000,000 for one year's maintenance. The public debts, the vast total of which is so largely due to the cost of war, call for the employment of some \$250,000,000 of the total amount of the budget. The redemption of the debt and other charges absorb \$8,000,000. The cost of the collection of taxes is \$86,000,000.

Thus, out of the grand total of \$720,-600,600 which the French people must pay for one year's Government, \$550,-000,000 of the amount may fairly be charged largely to war.

There is a lesson in this truth which should not be missed by the civilized world. Is war worth the price paid by the nations? Every great conflict tre ndously increases national debts. bowing the people down under the weight of the burden of taxation, impoverishing the country for years to come, calling for the sacrifice of the best youth of the land.

Is it worth the price, to the thinking of civilized peoples? The French budget is one of the strongest arguments for peace that have ever been made.

UNCLE SAM'S MEN. It will not hurt the feelings of the American people to learn from recent dispatches to a London newspaper that the European troops in China felt great relief at the withdrawal of the American forces, the latter, it is stated, being too free and easy in their ways to conform to the military etiquette of the Old World fighting men.

Neither need any one believe that there should be a stricter discipline in the American Army, a martinet rule which would make of our soldiers the the entire country in the near future. things of pipeclay and goose-step to which European enlisted men have been reduced. The American soldier has all the disclipine necessary to good campaigning and superb fighting. He will obey his superior officer to the death. The more perilous the position the more certain is his obedience and unswerving

And, thanks to the fact that the Amercan soldier is not drilled and browbeaten into a uniformed machine, he is capable of thinking for himself on occasion. In the event of a heavy loss of officers in action our troops do not become like a flock of panic-stricken sheep, which is the condition reached by European soldiers in such a contingency. erican enlisted men have an initiative and an individual aggressiveness hich prevent this demoralization. They ight with personal intelligence. Their ed officers take the places

men in the ranks rise to the demands of officerless.

equal as a good soldier. Let's be con- dream of lazy bravery. tent with him, allowing Europe to make automata out of her fighting material.

Not this year will the country take without a grain of salt the demonstration of approval made by the administration organs over the testimony of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Steel Trust, before the Industrial Commission. The "campaign of education" which the trust has been waging the last few months has not destroyed all perception of truth. The trusts have

the other direction. Mr. Schwab fankly acknowledged that the company of which he is president sells its products cheaper abroad than in the United States. He as freely acknowledged that the tariff is responsible for this condition of affairs, as the high prices obtained for goods in this country allow sufficient profits to make competition possible with foreign manufacturers. When asked what effect removal of the tariff would have, he replied with some frankness: "I do not see that it would do anybody good. The only ones people. I should like to see the tariff let

alone." Continuing, he said that if the tariff were removed competition with England cutting down the wages of American

So this is the attitude of the new Steel Trust toward labor. Could anything be more brutal than this threat blooded method of maintaining dividends for watered stock could not be imagined than the process that Mr. Schwab has outlined. He has placed the 200,000 workmen in the Carnegie mills in a position to vote as he dictates.

Remove the tariff from a trust article? As the agent of the bond and stock holders in his corporation. Mr. Schwab declares that the dividends and interest will continue as heretofore. As soon as they show a sign of \diminishing, down with the wages.

Why not work the scheme the other way and arrange for bigger dividends by forcing up the tariff? Mr. Schwab has outlined the plan. If he can work the scheme down, why not up? He will find Mr. Hanna willing.

HAPPY MISSOURI.

Congratulations may be heartily extended to the people of Franklin County, who now rejoice in a prosperity which has resulted in the wiping out of every dollar of the county's bonded indebtedness and the consequent lightening of the burdens of citizenship.

It was a significant picture presented in the Courthouse at Union, the county seat of Franklin County, last Saturday, when, in the presence of former Lieutenant Governor Bolte, Judges Ming and Hoffman and other prominent citizens, the last of an issue of \$325,000 of compromise funding bonds were burned in open court. The act marked the elimination of the county's bonded debt, the vorable welcome to the hundreds of people having paid in the past twenty years nearly \$1,000,000 of principal and

Prosperous Missouri has reason to submit this spectacle as typical of the State in general. It will not be long now until the entire State indebtedness will be wiped out by the payment of the last outstanding bonds. County conditions are similarly healthy. Solvency, freedom from debt, increasing wealththese are Missouri characteristics of the present day. The fact cannot fall to impress the mind of the outside world its special attention being drawn to Missouri by reason of the St. Louis World's

MISSOURI YOUTH.

It was only natural that Doctor D K Pearsons, the Chicago phllanthropist, should have been most favorably impressed by the fine types of young manhood whom he encountered hard at work in a Missouri college, enger for an education which should properly equip them for the struggle of life.

The Chicago millionaire was looking for just such young men, brave, strong and ambitious, whom it would be worth while to help to the front. "After I saw those tall, clear-eyed young fellows out in Missouri," he says, "I made up my mind where the rest of my money should go." And he is now building a Science Hall for Drury College, at Springfield, with a probability that much more of his wealth will be devoted to

endowments of Missouri colleges. It was the pure Western type of manhood which thus so favorably impressed Doctor Pearsons, the type produced by hardy ploneer blood and the arduous task of building up a great nation in

the heart of a great continent. These young men whom he found at arduous study in a Missouri college are coming leaders of the Middle West, the most virile and potent section of the Union of to-day. The keen-visioned philanthropist cannot make better use of his fortune than by increasing the educational facilities open to such men. They will more than repay him in the value of their services to the West and

PATRIOTISM VS. WORK.

Last summer and fall the newspapers gave glowing accounts of the enthusiasm that was being manifested by young America for the navy. In St Louis a large number of boys between 15 and 18 years of age enlisted and left for the coast. Kansas City reported a larger naval enlistment in proportion to its population than any other city. Judging from the news then given out, there was a bargain-counter rush to get

into the navy. Dreams have been shattered. Hardly a week passes when stories are not printed of young men who have de serted from the navy and are now back home, sorry that they ever left. These stories are coming with a regularity which indicates a general attack of

homesickness. The reaction is natural. There is a

of the commissioned officers who may charm about the jaunty suit of the navy be killed in a hot fight. Their enlisted that is attractive to youth. The broad swing of the sailor's walk, the tip of his the crisis. They fight their way out, in- | cap, the open throat and the looseness of stead of surrendering because they are it all make a picture that every healthy American boy wishes to imitate. Seen The American soldier is a free and on the streets of St. Louis, the life of easy soldier, but the world hasn't his the naval apprentice seems one long

And so there was little difficulty in securing enlistments. But, inside of a week, the charm had departed under the make the ideal soldier. And that's the discipline of the commanding officer cruits could not see the attraction of scrubbing decks by the hour. There was no romance or bravery in polishing brass by the yard. Then, too, it was discovered that the outside world seems very large when the limit for the apprentice was the side of the ship.

Not so very many weeks passed until the homesick lad saw that there was a difference between sea stories and the actual work of the service. He saw that what he had believed to be the everyday existence of the navy was really been educating public opinion rapidly in the Thursday afternoon off. Lucky was he if he realized that the training process would be the making of him. The deserters are those who did not wait to get the benefit.

COMPARATIVE GAINS.

Statisticians are awaiting the returns from the census of France with much From subscription interest in order to make a Interest in order to make a comparison From second mortgage bonds with the growth of other countries. The returns are all in for the United States, England, Wales, Italy and Germany, As was to be expected, the growth of

this country exceeded that of any other. that it would hurt would be the working | Large tracts of territory have been filled with immigrants from "the Old Country," while unrivaled industrial prosperity has attracted others. These agencies and the natural increase by and Germany could only be obtained by birth are enough to account for the growth of 21 per cent in the last dec-

But the other countries have all made gains, though they have lost tens of thousands by emigration. The census of against the laboring class? A more cold- England and Wales shows a gain in the last ten years of 12.15 per cent, a rate above that of the preceding decade when the percentage of gain was but 11.65. If the population of Ireland and Scotland remained stationary the population of the United Kingdom would be 41,628,166. However, this has not been determined, as the figures for the two countries are not yet gathered. In the decade between 1881 and 1891 Ireland lost 470,086, while Scotland gained only 200,114.

> Italy did not take a census ten years ago, the first preceding one being in Honduras 1881. The gain as shown by the last census taken this year gives 22 per cent, which, it is fair to assume, was largely made in the latter half of the twenty years. Taking the percentage as being spread equally over the whole time the increases for each country are: United States, 21; Germany, 15; England and Wales, 12.15, and Italy, 11.

By population, the countries are as follows: United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, 76,295,220; Germany, 56,-345.014; Italy, 35,000,000; England and Wales, 32,525,716. The population of France remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1896, the figures for those years being 38,342,948 and 38,517,-975 respectively. Since that time forces have been at work which will probably show a decrease in France for this year.

It is hoped that the National Guard regiment will see fit to drill in Forest Park as often as possible. The thousands of people who visit the park on Sunday are an encouragement and inspiration to the boys who usually spend so much time in the armory. As an incentive to do good work, the open-air drill in the view of the public could not be improved upon. To the loungers in the great park the movement of the troops adds a piquancy to the scene that has been lacking. Both the public and the militia are benefited by the Sunday drill.

So far no opposition has developed to the proposed Charter amendment providing for a special assessment for the erection of public buildings. It is safe to assume that no opposition will arise The needs of the city in this regard are so patent that to place a stumbling block in the way of erecting new structures would be folly. In urging that this amendment be placed before the people, public officials speak from an experience that is trying.

While Ohio is bragging about the men it has furnished to the country, care should be taken in recalling that the only commissioned officer who has deserted from the army since the war with Spain is from that State.

American soldiers disturbed the pipeclay precision of European army etiquette in China of late. They were Johnny-on-the-spot, however, during the fighting days of the advance on Pekin.

Philanthropist Pearsons thinks Missouri college boys are fine fellows, for which reason he proposes to endow certain Missouri colleges. That's the best of good logic.

St. Louis's Chicago drainage canal nightmare has come true, as the amended bill of complaint changing the prospective damages into actual damages shows.

Chief of Police Kiely in declaring war on concealed weapons should have the support of every peaceable citizen. First, however, look to your own hip-pocket.

Newport society is so prone to divorce as to indicate that the high steppers of the Four Hundred are too proud to trot in double harness. Maybe the Globe-Democrat will yet

illumining radiance of the municipality's own lighting plant. Captain Rumbold's return should be signalized by a popular subscription for the completing of Battery A's armory on

discern Mayor Wells's deserts by the

Grand avenue. That Buffalo society leader who has become a policeman was probably fitted for the post by being a good clubman.

St. Louis proposes to celebrate the Fourth of July with the added spirit of a city taking a new lease on life.

It's a clear track for the World's Fair now, with a record-breaking success cer-

HOW BUFFALO RAISED AND SPENT THE MONEY FOR ITS EXPOSITION.

Of the Five Million-Dollar Fund, Citizens Paid In All But \$468,777,39.

CONSTRUCTION BIGGEST BILL.

More Money Has Been Expended on Beauty Than on Usefulness -Director General as a Hard-Worked Man.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—How much money
Buffalo had to spend on her Pan-American
Exposition and how she has spent it is
shown in the last monthly balance sheet submitted by the treasurer to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors. It shows an expenditure of \$1,03,286.47 among the departments and a balance of cash on hand of \$534.637.29;

From interest	an 201,2341.45
From concessions	124,755.30
From interest on concessions	
From exhibits	254,395,29
From admissions	14.552.65
From rentals	2,058.30
From Honduras	6.000.00
From sundries	
Total	55,017,913.76
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT	8
President's department	\$ 1,136.81
Treasurer's department	24,325,75
Secretary's department	16,282,78
Auditor's department	2,186,40
Executive Committee	8,849.47
Director general's department	72,065,75
Commissioner general's department.	29,170,93
General expense	
Office furniture and fixtures	9.636.94
Construction	
Bureau of exhibits	\$3,095.91
Bureau of publicity	
Pureau of concessions	11,841.06
Bureau of transportation	
Bureau of printing and supplies	
Committee on Law and Insurance	
Bureau of labor registration	
Malling department	
Stationery and supplies	
Police Department	
Medical bureau	
Board of Women Managers	2,939.31
insurance	
Police equipment	9,654,62
Committee on Sports	
Committee on Ments	
Ceremonies	
Preliminary organization	22,831,59
Reptals	
Real Estate	
Advance account expense	96,211.00
Bureau of admissions	
Director of aminisations	*** ********

Admissions Cash on hand..... ..\$5,017,013.76

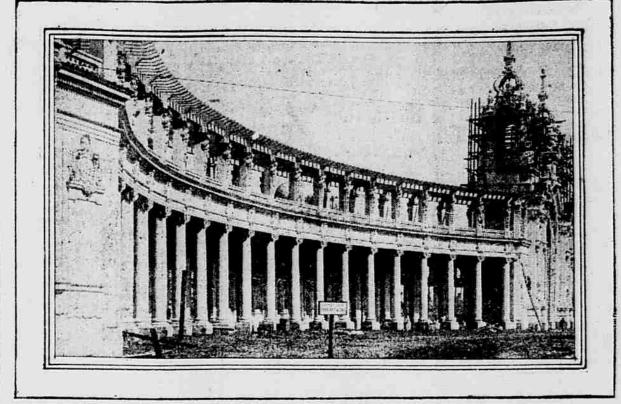
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Rureau of information... Exhibit space Multary lureau...

Heavy Popular Subscriptions. Buffalo raised almost the entire exposi tion fund from her own citizens. The first three items in the schedule of receipts shows that \$1.549,135.27 was raised by the people of Buffalo in subscriptions for the stocks and bonds of the enterprise. The third item of \$500,000 was a sale of second mortgage bonds, which took place after the United States Congress had declined to ap-propriate \$20,000 for the exposition. When Congress definitely refused, the exposition management decided on the second mortgage bond sale, and as a bonus one share of stock was offered with each bond. This

bond issue was taken up in a week.

Buffalo clitzens subscribed at the outset to \$1,735,50 worth of stock. Of this
subscription \$1,666,549.50, or about 93 per cent, has already been collected, and Buffalo ex-pects to collect within 25 per cent of the total subscription. In Chicago only 85 per cent could be collected, and in Omaha only 90 per cent. In Buffalo the subscription was not made a lien on the subscriber's property, the terms of the subscriptions provided that in case of the death of the subscriber his subscription should be void. The Item, "concessions, \$121,732.30," is the rental payment or earnest money paid by concessionaires when they were awarded their concessions. The item "exhibit, \$254,-35.23." is rental paid by individual exhibiters, who, having no selling privilege, were not concessionaires, but who were sup-posed to get advertising benefit from their exhibits at the exposition. No rental was charged to States and countries making ex-



A SECTION OF THE "PROPYLAEA" AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The architects who planned the Pan-American Exposition devised the "Propylaca" to keep the noises and the smoke of the rallway station immediately outside the main gate of the Pan-American Exposition from marring the harmony of the exposition and from diverting the thoughts of the visitor from the proper contemplation of its beauties.

The "Propylaga" is a vast semicircular construction of rows of columns—a colonnade—with sculpture between them.

photograph shows only one-half the structure. The direction in the signboard, "Keep road clear for fire enginee," is a direction to the contractors regarding the disposition of their material. It will not be there when the crowds reach the exposition. The combustible nature of the material used in the construction of the buildings, and especially the scaffolding and lumber strewn around, make fire an especial menace during

the constructive period of a big exposition.	
tion of buildings, for asphalting, fencing, ;	Š
etc.	
This item is further itemized by the	E
treasurer's office as follows:	
Casts, staff-work and sculptures	ľ
Entrances, fencing and paving 54,600	
Power plant 94,000	š
Service buildings	ŀ
Stadium 121,000	
Temple of Music	Ī
Electric plant 193,000]	
Landscape improvement	
Services of architects	
Sewers and water 111,000	l
Lagrana, canals, bridges, piling and docks, 198,000	
Agricultural building 37,900	
Electric Tower 201,600	
Electricity building 140,000]	
Ethnology building \$1,600	
Horticulture, Graphic Arts and Mining	
building 242,600	
Machinery and Transportation building 280,000	
Manufactures and Liberal Arts building 225,000	
Station Exhibit building	ē
Propylana and restaurant flanking it Ec. 600	í
Art gallery	
Forestry building	
Beauty the Chief End.	

The beautiful costs more than the useful at the Pan-American. In fact, all the ef-fort there was for the beautiful. The useful was useful only in so far as it helped in the production of the beautiful and in obtaining a financial return from this beauty.

The expenses of the exposition can be divided into: Expenses of administration, \$1.034,442.

Expenses of construction, \$1,458,584.
The expenses of construction can again he divided into: Expense for decorative features, such as

been slighted. This has been the case to such an extent that the interiors of the buildings are unsightly. Rafters and trusses and beams are hidden in some instances by burlap or by paintings of doubtful artistic merit, prepared by exhibitors. In others they are obscured, but not concealed, by they are obscured, but not concease, festocary of textile material, and in some festocary of textile material, and in some cases they are still entirely bars. "People want to see, not the interior of the building, but the exhibits when they enter a building." says the director of works, The Director General.

"When a man has once served as the ex-ecutive head of a great exposition he usual-The Hem of Construction.

The important, all-overshadowing expenses was, "construction, \$3.45.84.83." This paid for the making of the exposition, for grading into landscape effects, for the erections of the pan-American, discussing Director General Buchanan in con-

nection with St. Louis's World's Fair. "The work, properly done, is arduous out of all proportion to its rewards."

William I. Buchanan, director general of william I. Buchanan, director general of the side entirance fitted up, one as the will are a library of walting room.

William I. Buchanan, director general of the Pan-American Exposition, hovers about the 50-year mark as to age and about the 200-pound mark as to weight. He impresses one as a large man physically. This may be due partly to his environments, to the dignity and earnestness of file bearing and to the evident respect in which his retinue holds him. He is deep-chested and square-jawed, and there is a constant presence of all his faculties.

Work is stamped in every glance of his direct dark eye, in every motion of his body. Up to his neck in work, he has noth-ing of the hunted look that a nervous, incapable man gets when work clamors about The Director General is the autocrat of

the exposition, under the direction of the Executive Committee. He is the proximate, if not the final source of authority for every act relating to the exposition from the driving of a nail in the Manufactures building to the appointing of the head of a de-partment controlling the expenditure of thousands of dollars. There was another element in the work of

the Director General. He had to touch the people of Buffalo to, as the saying is, "keep them follied up." He had to be a up functions and banquets in the interest of the exposition. He had to deliver a speech that to mingle to some extent in the society of Buffalo. He did this,

Busfest Man in Buffalo. William I. Buchanau is now, on the eve of the opening of the exposition, and has

laca, the Triumphal Bridge, etc., which have no possible utilitarian function, \$1.678.000.

Expenses for buildings designed to shelter exhibits, which, while ostenably utilitarian, are in reality part of the decorative scheme, the utilitarian feature being entirely subordinated to the decorative feature, \$1.145.000.

The beauty of the entire exterior was so carefully observed that the interiors have been slighted. This has been the case to lous sky-scraper, and the other in the "Service building," as the administration building on the exposition grounds is called here. He travels between the offices not in a carriage, though he has o disposal, but in the street cars, because

move faster. e Director General's home is not far from the Pan-American grounds. It is a three-story residence, surrounded by lawns. There is a side entrance in front of which an ornamental lamp, bearing the word At 7 o'clock the stenographer, who does his work at the Service building, ap-pears there to open and answer mail. Here the Director General receives persons with whom he has made special appointments. At either of his other offices, because of their proximity to the hurly-burly of the

office, the other as library or walting-room. He comes down to the office-room in his home, not in smoking jacket or dressing gown and slippers, but fully attired. While he talks to visitors, or dictates to his stenographer he sips a cup of coffee. He break-fasts when he has finished his work at home and is ready to go to the Service

building. The rest of the morning and the early part of the afternoon he spends at his office in the Service building, transacting business pertaining to the construction work of the exposition. A kitchen and dining-room for the heads of departments at the grounds for the heads of departments at the grounds is operated in the Service building and here the Director General takes lunch about 2 o'clock. If he has special subjects to discuss with some of his heads of departments the lunch time offers a good opportunity. He works at lunch in this way.

The afternoon he spends at the Ellicott Supray office, which is in close invarious.

Square office, which is in close juxtaposi-tion to the office of the Executive Com-

Enjoys Life While Working Hard. Enjoys Life While Working Hard.

Director General Euchanan appears to have solved the question of enjoying life while working at the top of his capacity. He certainly lives well while he works. He does not use a roller-top desk at any of his offices. In each he has a big flat-topped table some six feet by four feet. There is no litter of papers and books on them.

He seems to do his work, not to accumus late it. He is surrounded by artistic things.

Bits of plaster of Paris models, photographs

the frock coat and the white vest for busi-ness, which Beau Brummels assert is not

the proper attire.

An epitoms of hard work is shown in the signature of Director General Buchanan. He scrawls directions on documents that he refers to heads of departments and signs them with a B, surrounded by a direle.

"He used to put a triangle around the B,"

savs Secretary Ames of the Executive Committee, "but that evidently took up too

Mere formal documents he signs simply with his last name. Seldom, except in formal correspondence, does he sign in falls "Wm. I. Buchanan." Mr. Buchanan is married, has a grown daughter and a son about 14 years of

GOT INCORPORATION PAPERS.

Fourth of July Celebration Association Is Incorporated.

A pro forma decree of incorporation was granted yesterday to the Fourth of July Celebration Association in Division No. of the Circuit Court.

An objection to the name of the association was filed by M. F. Doud, secretary of the Nation's Birthday Association, on the ground that a complication in the delivery of mail to the associations may result. The Nation's Birthday Association was formed May 17, 184, on kindred lines with the Fourth of July Celebration Association, Mn. Doud did not object on account of the objects of the Fourth of July Celebration Association. He stated that his association was sometimes called that his association was sometimes called the Fourth of July Association, and hence he feared that mail intended for one association may be delivered to the other.

Judge Zachritz did not think, however, there was sufficient ground to require the changing of the name of the Fourth of July Celebration Association and granted the decree.

Celebration Association and granted the occree.

Committees have been appointed to interest local organizations in a monster parade on the Fourth of July. They have received much encouragement. Arrangements for speeches and fireworks are also being made.

Ex-Gevernor William J. Stone, the Reverend Doctor Boyd, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, the Reverend Father Coffey, the well-known Catholic divine, and Honorable S. M. Estee will speak.

NO VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Corporation's Failure to Make Affldavit Is Not an Offense.

Judge Spencer ruled yesterday, in an action brought by the Circuit Attorney against the Hector-Terin Frult Company, on a charge of not complying with the provisions of the anti-trust law, that the fallure of a corporation to make affidavit to the Secretary of State that it has not violated the law does not constitute an offense, but simply gives the Circuit Attorney opportunity to bring action against the corporation.

The practice has been to hold a corporation guilty on showing that the specified affidavit was not filed.

DID PRESIDENT TAKE A DRINK? One Methodist Minister Says He

Did-Others Horrified. Worcester, Mass., May 13.-At the monthly meeting of the Methodist ministers in Trinity Church to-day a clergyman said that an eye-witness had told him that President McKinley drank a glass of cham-pagne on hoard a battleship.

Several of the clerkymen present vigor-omly denounced the President for the re-puted act.

Rain Benefits Cotton.

CHILDREN'S PLAY ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION THIS WEEK

Waterworth-Wyman Wedding at Christ Church Cathedral This Afternoon-Other Marriages and Personal Gossip-Hosmer Hall Cooking Class Gives a Luncheon.

Interest in the forthcoming entertainment; maids. Edward B. Weterworth is to be his Interest in the forthcoming entertainment for the benefit of the St. Louis Children's Hospital appears to be lively. Two performances of the play written by Mrs. H. D. Pittmann, "Monte Christo's Wedding," will be given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon of this week at the Century Thenter. The sale of boxes has been large, Among

those who have purchased are: Merdames -Simeon Ray, John Schroet

John Schroets, Edward Mallinckrodt, Joel Swope, Joseph Griesedleck, J. H. Montague, George Castleman, D. M. Houser, J. J. Werthefmer, Robert McKittrick Joseph Dickson, F. W. Biebinger, Hudson E. Bridge, Wells Blodgett, Jones, E. J. Glasgow, Jr.; Hugh McKittrick, Norris B. Gress,

Bell. January,
Officers of the St. Louis Children's Hos pital are as follows:
Honorary president, Mrs. F. P. Blair;
president, Mrs. Hugh McKittrick; first vice

president, Mrs. Hugh McKittrick; if it was president, Mrs. Weils H. Blodgett; second vice president, Mrs. Norris B. Gregg; secretary, Mrs. Charles P. Burr; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. S. Potter; treasurer, Mrs. R. McK. Jones; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt.
Honorary members—Mrs. W. M. Samuel, Mrs. John H. Louderman, Mrs. N. M. Wetch!

Wright,
Managers—Mmes, H. S. Atterbury, F.
W. Blebinger, H. E. Bridge, George A.
Castleman, Joseph Dickson, Howard Elliott, John Fowler, Arthur Gale, E. J.
Glasgow, Jr.; W. T. Haydock, C. Gordon
Knox, B. D. Lee, I. H. Lionbërger, Louis
M. McCail, E. Mallinckrodt, N. A. McMillan,
J. N. Norris, Saguiders, Norvell, Frederick J. N. Norris, Saunders Norvell, Frederick Paramore, D. R. Powell, Simeon Ray, Wil-llam H. Thornburgh, E. D. Tilton, Miss Beil,

The marriage of Miss Mabel Wyman and John Waterworth will be selemnized quiet-ly this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral, the service to be read by the Reverend Alan Winchester, who is the Reverend Alan Winchester, who is rector of the Episcopal Church, which the Wyman family attends in Cabanne. The church decorations will be white fleur-de-lie, confined to altar and chancel. Miss Wyman will Wyman will be assisted by Miss Wright, who is to be maid of honor, and by Miss Emily Hussey of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Edna Gamble and Miss Felicia Judson, as brides-

man Carr, John Beach Lane and Ross Gla-Now. There will be no reception, as the Wyman family has been recently bereaved, merely a gluner for the bridal party and one or two intimate friends at the Cabanne The bride and bridegroom will go North

for their honeymoor Mr. and Mrs. David R. Simpson have sent out cards for a reception Wednesday even-ing, May 15, from 8 to 11, at their home, No.

1604 South Compton avenue, Mrs. Simpaot

was Miss Nellie Long, and is a bride of the spring. The Narriage of David R. Francis, Jr. and Miss Ny Colthurst of Massachusetts is to take place on June 5. Members of the Francis and Boyd families will go East for the wedding, though there are to be no St Louis people in the bridal party. Miss Col-thurst's maids will all be Eastern girls, and

Mr. Francis has chosen a New York college friend to be his best man.

After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. Francis will bring his bride, who is said to be particularly handsome young woman, to St. Louis. They will keep the Francis mansion in Maryland avenue open during the summer, while Mrs. Francis, Sr., and her family are in Jamestown.

Mrs. Kate G. Broaddus entertained a large number of friends on Saturday after noon at the Conservatorium with a music al, the programme being given by her vo-cal pupils. Mrs. F. A. Bensberg sang several songs that were greatly enjoyed; also in duet with Mrs. George Carrie. Mrs. Bertha Winslow Fitch has issued

invitations for a musical on Thursday even-ing, May 16. Mrs. Nellie Allen Hessenbruch will play; also Miss Lulu Kunkel. Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns has sent out cards for theatricals, to be liven by some of her pupils of Forest Park University this evening in the Recital Hail of the Odeon.

The farce "Trial by Jury" is to be presented. The cooking class of Hosmer Hall entertained at the school on Saturday afternoon with a luncheon, the menu of which was

compose the class. About twenty-five friends each girl inviting two guests, as-sembled at 4 o'clock and did ample justice to lobster equilles with brown-breat sandviches, salad and small rolls, ices and cake with coffee. After luncheon three judges appointed from the guest list-Mrs. Hobart Brinsmade, Mrs. H. C. Townsend and Mrs. Eline Michael-passed sentence on various leaves of bread which the class submitted for their inspection. To Miss Julia Clarke was awarded first prize for her brown and crusty-looking loaf, Miss Helen Johnson re-ceived the second prize, while Miss June ceived the second prize, while second Niederlander received honorable mention, Mme. Do Gheest has returned from

short visit in New York, and is still a guest at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sculling in Carondelet.

Mrs. T. E. Price and her little daughter. accompanied by Mrs. Med Johnson, hav gone to Cleveland, thence to Ravenna, O. visit Mrs. Price's sister before going East for the summer. Frank Cox of this city and Miss Ethel Perriman of Bollvar will be married to-morrow evening at the home of the bride's

parents in Hollvar, Mo. The bridegroom has been connected with a Washington ave-nue wholesale house for several years, while the bride is a daughter of one of Bollvar's leading merchants. Will Norman, Will Essloe and Hugh Cox of this city will accompany the bridegroom to Bolivar and will serve as groomsmen at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Cox will be at home to friends after May 20 at No. 1308 Armstrong avenue, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. O'Hallaron are re ceiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter.

Doctor Hanau Loeb departed Monday night for New York, and commer European trip on Thursday. Miss Florence Overall is in New York for a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. F. B. Hutchinson of Hotel Victoria, New York, arrived at the Planters Hotel yesterday to spend the week in St. Louis, Mrs. Hutchinson has as her guest Miss Garrigan of Cincinnati.

MAY SELECT DOCTOR HOPKINS. Kansas City - Minister May Be President of Williams College.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Kansus City, Mo., May 13.-It is believed by his friends here that Doctor Henry by his friends here that Doctor Henry Hopkins, who for twenty-five years has been pastor of the First Congregational Church of Kansas City, is to be the successor of Doctor Carter as president of the Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass. Doctor Hopkins is a graduate of Williams, and is a son of Doctor Mark Hopkins, who made Williams famous. Doctor Hopkins has been one of the trustees of Williams College for many years, and is now en route to Williamstown to attend a meeting of the board called to consider Doctor Carter's resignation as president.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Hope, Ark., May 13.—Timely and seasonable rain fell over this section yesterday and to-day, which will bring up thousands of acres of cotton which was lying in the ground with no indication of sprouting